

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1830.

[VOL. XI. NO. 348.]

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SPECTATOR.

The Hickory Nut Gap Road.—The following Report, made by the Commissioners of this road, has been furnished us, for the information of such persons as feel an interest in the work. The public will be gratified to learn that improvements have been made and are now making on it. It has been recently much travelled, and all concur in declaring that it is one of the best roads through the mountains, and that it is destined forthwith, to become the great channel of intercourse between the Western States and the Carolinas. The traveller is constantly surprised and delighted by finding himself upon a good road in the midst of mountains, and on the margin of an exceedingly rough and rapid river. Those who delight to behold the rudest, wildest and loftiest of Nature's works;—who delight to look upon,

"The mountains, on whose barren breast,
The neighboring clouds did often rest,"
will derive unspeakable gratification from visiting nature's rude and romantic scenery, on Main Broad River: To His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, President of the Board of Internal Improvements, —the Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly, to expend the money appropriated at its last Session, to improve the Road from Rutherfordton to Asheville.

REPORT:

That, during last Spring they examined carefully, the whole line of Road, and ascertained the funds committed to their charge were insufficient to accomplish the entire work. They then determined to change the location of the Road at some of the most difficult obstructions, and place it on the most advantageous ground, where it must remain through all time; and thereby to improve and finish those parts on which the public purse was poured out, leaving other places to be commenced and completed when the improvements contemplated and now under operation, may invite the liberal consideration of the Legislature, to the works unfinished. In pursuing this determination, they have avoided the error into which many Commissioners have fallen, of frequently changing the bed of the road, wasting the public funds upon parallel and fanciful experiments, so that the labor bestowed, and money expended at different periods, afford no sort of useful connexion or assistance to each other, during all which, the road is shifting its situation at the expense of the Treasury, without facilitating the progress of the traveller, or improving the internal condition of the State. Having thus endeavored, equally to regard economy and permanent usefulness, the Commissioners blazed the way proposed for alteration and improvement, advertised the same and have now made contracts, to construct the following lots of road, viz:

On Hickorynut Creek.—From William Porter's to Jarrate Freeman's to Robertson Freeman, for	\$170.00
The Half Ford on Hickorynut Creek.—To Jay Freeman, for	50.00
On Main Broad River—Parris' Gap.—To Samuel Latta, for	350.00
Stand Ridge.—To David Searcy, for	200.00
From Wm. Ledbetter's to a flat above Searcy's orchard, avoiding two bad fords on Broad River, and making the road level by excavating the earth and blasting the rock—to Jos. Baxter, for	375.00
The money contracted, do. not contracted,	\$1125.00 75.00
Total appropriation,	\$1200.00

Each of the contractors entered into bond and security for the performance of their respective contracts, all of which are to be finished on or before the 25th day of December next, according to the specifications therein mentioned. The seventy-five dollars yet unexpended, will be contracted as soon as a suitable offer shall be made.

This road passes through confessedly the best gap in the Blue Ridge,

opens a direct avenue and convenient communication, to a very interesting portion of North Carolina. The rich and romantic valley of Main Broad River, heretofore locked up by natural towers of rock and impassable mountains, is now beginning to develop its resources and present to the way-worn traveller, a good road through an exceedingly rough country, rendered doubly interesting by the bold and majestic mountain scenery, which is not surpassed in height, beauty or grandeur, in any portion of the Union.

It is confidently hoped, the march of improvement will soon declare, that, the construction of the Hickorynut Gap Road, is of great and growing importance to the State.

Respectfully presented,
T. F. BIRCHETT, } Commrs.
JAMES GRAHAM. }
Rutherfordton, Oct. 16, 1830.

Heroic actions of the Parisians During "the three days."

From late French works received at the office of the Albany Daily Advertiser.

During the affair of the 28th July, at a moment when resistance was not properly organized at the Hotel Ville, (which our readers remember was three times lost and won) a young man who carried a flag at the top of a lance, noticing some hesitation among the Parisian troops, advanced to within ten paces of the Royal guard, and cried out to his comrades, "I am going to shew you how to die!" At the same moment he fell pierced with balls.

A young man in the National Guards having made a mistake in his manual exercise, became for a moment the sport of the spectators. "Messieurs," said the young soldier, "yesterday, when I fought against the enemies of our liberties, I did not make any mistake, I assure you."

A person named John Grenier, a worker in tin, went on 31st to the commandant of the Hotel St. Aignan, and said to him, "here is my sabre, I have employed it tolerably well during the last three days. I must now return to my work. As it is no longer of any use to me, I present it to the National Guard." The sabre was richly mounted, and several offered to purchase it. The owner refused to sell it, but made a present of it to a soldier who was in want of one.

A young citizen, twenty two years of age, actually went through a shower of balls and language, and took prisoner a superior officer at the head of his regiment disarmed him on the spot, and brought him into the midst of the people, who took the liberty of depriving him of the rest of his accoutrements.

Some Englishmen at Paris remarked that the French had now concluded their revolutions. "They have had their Charles the 1st, their James 2d, and now they have their William the third."

The last ordinance which Charles Xth signed at St. Cloud, was for the abolition of the Polytechnic school.

The Swiss prisoners were employed in making cartridges for the people.

It is said that the trees which were cut down in the Boulevards, are to be replaced by poplars. These are the trees of liberty, and they are always "popular."

The gold and silver vessels found in the house of the Archbishop, were thrown with some contempt into the Seine. The prefect of police, Mons. Bavoux, has succeeded in obtaining the whole of them out of the river, and they are now in his custody.

The pupils of the Polytechnic covered themselves with glory. They carried every where with them tranquility and order. Without their assistance the people would have been sadly embarrassed with some of the captured cannon. The city of Paris is under the greatest obligation to these young men.

Madame Fernot, tapestry weaver, of Place St. Germain, received the wounded into her house, and passed the night in providing assistance for them.

A project of a complete counter revolution is said to have been found among the papers of Madame the dauphiness.

Theft and pillage were discounted by the citizens in arms. In a case where two were found to have been guilty, they were driven from their ranks with disgrace. There is a curious coincidence between the conduct of the French populace during the first and the late revolutions. Mr. Jefferson in his letters states that even the mob displayed the utmost honesty in all their transactions.

It is proposed to convert the monument to the memory of the Duke de Berri, erected on the site of the old opera house, into a memorial of those who fell on the 28th and 29th.

General Excellmans who came with a message from the King, and blushed to do so, would have been sacrificed to the mob, if Messrs. Barthelemy and Guillemot had not interferred at the critical moment.

At the Place-Royale, a man attempted to steal a watch. He was instantly shot as an example.

Melanie Tingles, wine merchant in the Rue Feydeau, distributed for four days gratuitously, jugs filled with wine and water!

The French consider the fall of Charles on the 28th July, and that of Robespierre on the same day in the year 1793, as a remarkable coincidence!

It is sufficiently proved that Peyronnet paid agents to set fire to the houses of the people in Normandy. Our readers will remember that this charge was made by the inhabitants themselves against the fallen minister.

In the evening of the 30th, at 10 o'clock, the guard at the Tuilleries arrested a person named Agile, and a female whom he called his sister, both being employed at the Chateau, who were carrying out two bags. On further examination they were found to contain 2000 francs.

After the detachment of the line, occupying the post of the Abby had yielded their arms to the National Guards of the 11th legion, an Englishman who witnessed their conduct while they were refreshing themselves at a wine merchant's, (Rue des Boucherics) observed to M. Suberbie, one of the guards. "The bravery with which you have regained your liberty will excite the wonder of every people." "Yes," replied Suberbie, "and our wisdom after our victories, shall merit the respect of Kings as well as people."

During the excitement many persons took the opportunity to declare their sentiments freely to the Duke of Orleans. General Dubourg, who has made some figure as commandant of the Guard under L. Fayette, said to the Duke that he hoped he would keep his oaths.—If he did not, the consequences might now be anticipated. The Duke instantly replied.—"You know me not, I am a Frenchman and a man of honor. The future will shew you that I know how to keep my engagements."

That a Coup d'etat was long meditated by Charles' ministers, may be inferred from an observation of the Count Champagny under secretary at war to Baron Perregaux, Colonel of the 11th light infantry, who wished to be sent on the Algerine expedition. "We wait you for a better business than that."

Among the killed we notice the name of the Duke De Fimarcon and Esclignac, who was a Lt. Colonel of the Lancers, and fell in the attack on the Tuilleries.

An old officer of the army, M. Lavalenne, who kept the Lyons Coffee House near the Boulevard St. Martin, distinguished himself particularly on the 28th. He carried refreshments to the soldiers of the 50th regiment, begging them at the same time not to fire on the people. His door was kept open when the fire was the hottest, and served as a place of refuge for the wounded. He distributed cartridges among the national guards, and loaded the pieces of those who were unable to do it themselves.

A soldier who killed, a child was shot by the people at the Bridge of Mary and thrown into the Seine.

The widow Morize employed ten persons in making lint for the wounded, at her own expense.

The widow of General Foy (who predicted this revolution) has subscribed 2000 francs for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who were killed.

250,000 cartridges at the Exchange were entrusted to the care of Major Fosse, and were in imminent danger of being captured. He displayed great courage and conduct in preserving them safely through the three days.

The street St. Nicaise was the last place of the massacres. The street was already celebrated for the explosion of the infernal machine Oct. 10, 1800, which had nearly cost Napoleon his life.

Two millions of francs were found in the apartments of the Duchess D'Angouleme, and 800,000 in those of Cardinal Latil, the Archbishop of Rheims who is also a peer of France, &c.

A Colonel Zimmer, provisional chief of the Etat Major of the National Guards, is spoken of as having entitled himself to the "eternal remembrance of the French nation."

The name of the young pupil of the Polytechnic, who distinguished himself and was wounded at the attack on the Louvre, is Baduel.

The first tri-colored flag planted on the towers of St. Germain, was placed there by an old trumpeter of the Royal Guard, who was wounded in the hand in doing so.

The following dialogue was overheard between two working men:

"Well, what do you want to have? A republic."

"Well I don't know. We have done our share of the business, let the Scholars and the Savans arrange the rest."

THE HUSKING PARTY.

There is not a pleasanter thing in the whole round of country life, than the good old fashioned husking party. Talk of the rout—the masquerade and the card table, as much as you please, they are all dull, heartless and insipid, compared to the laudable and useful custom of our ancestors. Just fancy to yourself a warm mild evening in autumn, when the harvest moon is up among the stars, and the streams, and the hills, and tall old trees, are touched with the illumination; and a group of happy kind hearted beings, from the grey haired old man, to the young and beautiful girl, are assembled around the abundant fruits of a neighbor's persevering industry. We have heard the presence of females objected to, as highly improper and unbecoming, but this we deny. The assemblage is not one of strangers—where doubts and apprehensions must fetter every moment and seal every lip, but those who have lived together even as children of one family from infancy upward—who have met each other on all terms, and in all situations, in kitchen or the parlour—the field or the work shop, with the same frank smile of welcome. And pray where is the harm of mirth, pleasantry, tempered as they are here with pure unstudied modesty?

There is no affectation in such a group—there is openness, a frankness, a buoyancy of spirit, which will be sought in vain among those who have mingled with the fashionable world, and learned from its hollow mockeries and popular vices to tamper with the heart's best feelings—to curl the lip at sincerity, and betray without scruples the artless and unsuspecting. No! nothing of this. The girl that seats herself at the husking, and the honest plain dressed youth beside her, have no sentimental novel borrowed nonsense to exchange—they are under no constraint to imitate this or that great heroine or hero; they never read and sighed over the pernicious pages of Moor or Byron, nor looked on unblushingly at an immodest theatrical representation. On the contrary, they had drawn their beautiful notions of love and friendship from the praiseworthy example and maxims of their ancestors. There is a world of reality, and a pleasant one it is too, for they are little given to day-dreaming; and the incidents of life—its alternate light and shadow—are met without the bitter disappointments which fol-

low so closely upon the dreams of the romantic and idle visionary.

But we have grown sentimental on this subject, and verily, it is one we cannot talk about calmly. The good old days of our ancestors are pleasant to our memory—we love every song that a century ago rang among the wild woods of New England.

American Manufact.

FRENCH ALMANAC.

January.—He who is born in this month will be laborious, and a lover of good wine but very subject to infidelity. he may too often forget to pay his debts, but he will be complaisant, and withal a fine singer.—The lady born in this month will be a pretty prudent housewife; rather melancholy but yet good tempered.

February.—The man born in this month will love money much, but the ladies more: she will be stingy at home, but a prodigal affectionate wife and a tender mother.

March.—The man born this month will be rather handsome: he will be honest and prudent, but will die poor.—the lady will be a jealous, passionate chatter box, something given to fighting, and in old age too fond of the bottle.

April.—The man who has the misfortune to be born in this month will be subject to maladies. He will travel to his advantage, for he will marry a rich and handsome heiress, who will make—what no doubt you all understand. The lady of this month will be tall and stout, with a little mouth, little feet, little wit, but a great talker and withal a great liar.

May.—The man born in this month will be handsome and amiable. He will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally blest in every respect.

June.—The man born now will be of small stature, passionately fond of children but will not be loved in return.—The lady will be a giddy personage, fond of coffee; she will marry at the age of twenty-one, and be a fool at forty-five.

July.—The man will be fair, he will suffer death for the wicked woman he loves. The female of this month will be passably handsome, with a sharp nose but a fine bust. She will be of rather a sullen temper.

August.—The man will be ambitious and courageous, but too apt to cheat.—He will have several maladies and too wives. The lady will be amiable and twice married; but the second husband will cause her to regret the first.

September.—He that is born in this month will be strong, wise and prudent; but too easy with his wife, and who will give him great uneasiness. The lady round and fair haired, wily, discreet, affable, and beloved by her friends.

October.—The man will have a handsome face and florid complexion! he will be wicked in his youth and always inconstant. He will promise one thing and do another and remain poor. The lady will be pretty a little given to contradiction, a little coquettish and sometimes a little too fond of wine; she will give the preference eau-de-vie. She will have three husbands who will die of grief she will best know why.

November.—The man born now will have a fine face and be a gay deceiver. The lady of this month will be large, liberal and full of novelty.

December.—The man born in this month will be a good sort of a person, though passionate. He will devote himself to the army, and be betrayed by his wife. The lady will be amiable and handsome, with a good voice and a well proportioned body; she will be married twice, remain poor, but continue honest.

We regret to hear that, in the upper country generally, as well as in our own neighborhood, the farmers complain much of the ravages of the fly. Indeed, so worm has been the season, that this destructive insect has appeared in innumerable swarms, and most of the wheat sown in September has been so far injured as to be entirely abandoned, and now ploughing has taken place.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Political.

FROM THE PAPER OF THE OLD DOMINION.
TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

It is impossible, at this distant period, to foresee the strength of parties in both Houses of the 32d Congress. As far as the full elections have taken place, the republicans in several of the states, have obtained a great accession of strength in the House of Representatives, and a large majority will doubtless sustain the administration in the course it has hitherto pursued. In the Senate, which is so nearly divided at present that two or three *untested* members have it in their power to thwart the views of the President, and frustrate his best purposes, there will be such a decided increase of republicans, that we now calculate with certainty upon a better state of things than we occasionally witnessed during the past session. In relation to the strength of parties in the Senate in the 32d Congress, we avail ourselves of a statement made by the *Delaware Watchman*, demonstrating the republican gain in that body. The *Watchman*, after claiming Kentucky and Ohio, (which we are rather disposed to put down as doubtful, although the republican press in both states speak with certainty upon the subject,) proceeds to analyze the recent elections in several of the states, and comes to the following conclusions:

The next Legislature of Indiana contains a majority against the administration. A Senator has to be chosen in that state, in the room of Mr. Hendricks, who, being opposed to it, also, will probably be re-elected.

In Illinois there are to be two Senators chosen—one in the place of Mr. Kane, whose term will expire on the fourth of March next, and one in the room of Mr. M. L. Linn, *dec.* As the opposition in that legislature does not amount to one third of the whole number, two Jackson men will doubtless be chosen, and the representation in the Senate continue, as it has been favorably to the administration.

In Missouri a Senator has to be chosen in the place of Mr. Barton, and as there is a Jackson majority of about sixteen, a friend to the administration will doubtless be elected. Gov. Miller is spoken of as a candidate.

Mr. Poindexter has been appointed by the governor of Mississippi to a seat in the Senate in the room of Robert Adams, *dec.* and it is probable that when the legislature meets, his appointment will be confirmed. He is friendly to the administration, as was Mr. Adams.

In Louisiana a Senator is to be chosen in the place of M. Johnson. Mr. Brown, late minister to France, is spoken of for the situation. We are inclined, however, to believe that a creole will be chosen, and as there is a considerable majority in the legislature favorable to the administration, a friend to it will doubtless be chosen.

In Maryland, Mr. Chambers will probably be re-elected, if the Senate shall consent to go into an election.

In Pennsylvania a Jackson man will certainly be chosen in the place of Mr. Marks.

From statements which we have recently seen respecting Mr. Prentices, of Vermont, we are inclined to the opinion that he is not decidedly a Jackson man, but rather a neutral in regard to party politics. As a Judge of the court, which station he has continued to fill ever since the commencement of the present distinction of parties, he has very prudently and properly kept himself aloof from party struggles and strife. We put him down, however, as an opponent.

The parties in the next Senate may, therefore, be expected to stand as follows:

	Jackson.	Clay.
Maine	0	2
New Hampshire	1	1
Vermont	0	2
Massachusetts	0	2
Rhode Island	0	2
Connecticut	0	2
New York	2	0
New Jersey	1	1
Pennsylvania	2	0
Delaware	0	2
Maryland	1	1
Virginia	2	0
North Carolina	2	0
South Carolina	2	0
Georgia	2	0
Ohio	1	1
Kentucky	2	0
Tennessee	2	0
Indiana	0	2
Illinois	2	0
Missouri	2	0
Alabama	2	0
Louisiana	2	0
	30	18

On reference to the order of the Procession for tomorrow, it will be perceived that Mr. ANTHONY GLER, an Officer of the Revolution, and who hoisted the first American Flag in this city after its evacuation by the British in 1783, will carry the American Standard. His age requires that he should ride, and the Committee of Arrangements have instructed the Grand Marshal to procure a

carriage for the occasion. This will probably be the most interesting item of the Procession, as it will also contain Mr. ABRAHAM WHALEY, the survivor of the gallant band who threw overboard the tea attempted to be forced into the town of Boston in 1773; DAVID WILLIAMS, the only survivor of Major ANDER, and Enoch CROSBY, the "Spy" of Cooper's novel, who rendered such signal services to WASHINGTON and the army of the Revolution. We hail their presence on this occasion. *Courier & Enquirer.*

Reform.—The Workies—Male and Female.—Our working friend the "Daily Sentinel" has reduced its dimensions. It has cut off its fine raven locks—doctored its whiskers—pared its nails, and sliced off the streaming tail of a long blue coat with yellow buttons, and converted it into as comfortable a working jacket as we ever saw. Like Russell Cornstock, our evening cotemporary protests it shall turn its attention more to the ladies than it has done. We are glad to hear this protestation. It has long wanted a spice of life and variety, and nothing can confer it but a "sacrifice to the Graces."

Now that the "male workies" have got all they can during the present year, at the recent election, let us all turn our attention to the "female workies." They are the charmers, after all. Can't we devise a system of "Equal Republican Education" for them? How to make good puddings, and catch good husbands? How to dress simply? and charmingly, and how to talk sensibly and feelingly? They have more influence upon the rising generation of heroes and statesmen, than all the schoolmasters and "Dominie Sampsons" from D. to Boersbechs.

Then again, there's the "abolishment of imprisonment for debt," as applied to females!—What is it? Why, it is the abolishment of stays, corsets, and the jails and dungeons of the Cantollos of the nineteenth century. Let us strive to abolish this most odious and destructive imprisonment of the finest flowers of creation. How many fair creatures run away to Charleston, St. Augustine, or Eternity, to escape this species of imprisonment? Then again, the "Licensed Monopolies" of fashion must be thoroughly abolished. The institution of *ecate a d. set.* and all such exclusive monopolies, is not the thing. Is a daughter of a mechanic manufactured of a different species of flesh and blood, from the girl of a banker—a merchant—or a good society leader? Doctor Mitchell has not yet analyzed the specimens; but from the appearances in Broadway—in the Theatre—at the Springs—it is general believed that they both spring from the same hand of a good and great being.

And again there is an expensive "militia system" among the fair, which must be entirely revised. Look at Broadway on such a fine day as yesterday was after ten days of darkness, mud, and rain!—The little, the short, the tall, the broad, the "dumpy, the rosy, the pale, the florid—all dress in the same colors—the same style—the same fashion, whether fitting their figure and complexion, or not. The whole fashionable world looks as if their dresses were determined by the ballots of one of our dashing militia companies, which intends to burn a barrel of Dupont's gunpowder on the 23th inst. Faces of all sizes are hid under bonnets of the same external dimensions.—This "militia system" of dress ought to be reformed altogether.

Then again, there's the "expensive law system"—the system of giving parties beyond one's power or purse. No man or woman is leg lised in society, unless a cool thousand is spent every season, in giving the *beau monde* one of those eternal and never to be forgotten squeezes. The law must be reformed—it must be blown up it must be reformed. It has ruined its thousands and tens of thousands. How many husbands have to race about day after day, week after week, to meet the polite bank invitations, in consequence of this very expensive law system of giving dinner parties—tea parties—*soirees*, &c. It has swelled the list of bankrupts ruined the hopes of wives—driven the deserving upon a merciless world—and filled families with misery.

In short there is no end to the subjects of reform, besides those applied exclusively to the workmen, if we seriously turn our attention to it. Let us all unite in the good work. Much—much have we to say.

SYMPTOMS OF AMENDMENT.
The Boston Patriot says, in reference to politics, "let us learn wisdom from our opponents." This is very well, so far as it goes; but the opposition would find a very great advantage in taking a few lessons on honesty and fair dealing. They ought by all means to drop a shameful practice which prevails among them—that of deceiving their readers with false news, got up for effect on elections.

U. S. Telegraph.

At the close of the American revolution, when Washington took leave of Lafayette, his parting words were—"You have served an apprenticeship to Liberty in America, now go to France and set up for yourself!"



Raleigh Register.

DECEMBER 7, 1830

FROM THE RALEIGH STAFF, OF DECEMBER 2d.
(BY SUNDAY NIGHT'S MAIL.)

The Editors of this paper were yesterday re-elected Printers to the State for the ensuing year. The balloting stood thus:
Lawrence & Lumsy, 153
Joseph Gale & Son, 33

On Monday last, the balloting for a Senator in the Congress of the United States, in the place of the Hon. James Iredell, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next, commenced, and four perfect ballottings have been had. The following exhibits the state of the votes:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
W. P. Mangum,	90	81	88	89
M. Stokes,	37	32	21	11
John Owen,	21	39	7	89
J. Speight,	12	22	00	00
Donnell,	7	09	09	00
Scattering,	32	21	17	5

Those whose names are thus (*) marked, were not candidates, except Gov. Owen, and he was not nominated until after the second balloting.

TREASURY OF N. CAROLINA.

We have received the Report of the Treasurer, to the General Assembly, from which we make the following abstract:

Balance remaining in the Treasury 1st November, 1829,	\$74,014 12½
Cash received from the Gov. of the State, on his check, according to the resolution of the last Assembly,	2,113 90
Paid by Sheriffs for arrears of taxes,	893 00
Receipts from the Executor of the late J. Haywood Public Treasurer,	1,095 94
Additional return of Taxes	310 15
John Holloway on his bond,	260 13
Fabius J. Haywood, do do	285 33
Sales of Lands and Negroes,	11,176 43
Rent of Public Lands,	74 92
Benjamin Foreman, for wreck money,	57 65
James Owen, Collector Port of Wilmington,	616 35
Amount received, on bonds for sale of Tuscarora lands,	1,494 90½
John McRae, for interest on loan, (Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. money refunded.)	40 25
Dividend from Buncombe Turnpike company,	50 00
Bank of Newbern, for Tax,	250 00
Bank of Cape Fear, do do	4,274 00
State Bank of N. C. for dividends	13,920 09
Bank of Cape Fear, do do	20 00
Revenue (paid by Sheriffs), for 1829, due 1st October, 1830,	67,951 09
Aggregate amount,	\$185,130 21½
Deduct disbursements,	115,369 37½
Leaving a balance of	69,760 84

The following estimates will show the receipts and disbursements of the funds of Internal Improvements, Literary and Agricultural:

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.	
Balance due this fund, 1st November, 1829,	\$8,440 48
Amount received on bonds for Charlotte lands,	2,817 00½
Do do on Bank of Cape Fear appropriated to this fund,	2,716 00
Aggregate amount,	13,973 48½
Deduct disbursements,	9,949 60
Balance remaining 1st Nov. 1830,	\$4,023 88½
LITERARY FUND.	
Balance due this fund 1st Nov. 1829,	\$17,039 24½
Amount received for entries of vacant lands,	6,636 00
Do Tavern Tax received of Shiffs,	2,782 00
Do Auction do do Auctioneers,	394 12
Do Dividend on State Bank, appropriated to this fund,	2,918 00
Stock in Cape Fear Navigation Company,	392 85
Do due Agricultural transferred to this,	1,218 64
Aggregate amount,	\$31,371 52
AGRICULTURAL FUND.	
Amount received from Clerks, Disbursements,	1,529 67
Balance which was transferred to the Literary fund,	\$1,218 64

From the foregoing estimates, it appears that there was remaining in the Treasury the 1st day of November, 1830, \$103,146 25 cents. By the Comptroller's statement it appears that R. wan county has paid into the Treasury this year \$1,817 37; it consists of the following items, viz: Land Tax \$713 95, Poll Tax \$764 41, Town Property Tax \$75 22, Stud Horse Tax \$34 78, Store Tax 153 43, Tavern Tax \$30 00, Artificial Curiosity Tax \$1 34, Natural Curiosity Tax \$14 10.

The highest sum paid by any county was paid by New-Hanover \$3,249 44; the lowest \$231 92 by Haywood; the next highest was paid by Wake \$2,843 66; and the next lowest by Columbus \$301 82.

The Raleigh Register has appeared in a new dress—much improved in the editorial department, in size and in its typographical execution. We are sorry, on more accounts than one, that the semi-weekly paper has been discontinued for want of patronage; we feel its loss, particularly at this time. We receive but two mails here from that place, in each week—one on Thursday and the other on Sunday—which last brings us the Raleigh papers—we print our pa-

per list on Monday morning, and consequently we have to work from 12 Midnight or be one week behind in reporting the proceedings of our Legislature. We hope our friends in Raleigh will relieve us from our disagreeable situation by writing to us oftener.

Of the many subjects which should engage the close attention of the politician and philanthropist, none can be of greater moment than a thorough consideration of the means to prevent sedition and troubles, those plagues and discomforts, of all order in society, and a regularity in government. It is only the conviction that Republics are more subject to these evils than any other stamp of governments, save pure democracies, that impairs, in the least, the reverence many have always entered for the perfection of our own; and fears and suspicions that we shall be visited by those curses and scourges of nations are more strongly confirmed, every day, by the murmuring of some bitter complaints from various quarters of the Union, tinged with the die of sedition. That those fears may be ill-founded would prove the most gratifying intelligence. Seditions, in all Republics, like the cloud which announces the gathering of the storm, are the precursors of the downfall of the empire, if suffered to spread without the intervention of the proper authority to quell them; and then is presented the interrogatory, in what manner, most expedient, should we proceed to eradicate the seeds of that noxious weed? In considering that enquiry, we should first analyze the component qualities of the body, and mark the nature of our government, and we shall discover in what manner we can treat the disease, when we have penetrated the source from whence it emanates, and the peculiar texture of the frame or constitution in which it lies. With us it certainly would not be wise and expedient, in any case to resort to force, if there remained a possibility of a peaceable and amicable adjustment of the cause of complaint. In monarchies, the authorities of which can act with more decision and vigor than in a government where the sovereignty rests with the people, a majority of the cases of sedition can be speedily and entirely annihilated. Far different should be the measures which ought to regulate our policy. All complaints should be quickly attended to and if founded upon the slightest reason or justice should be as quickly removed. If you attempt in a free government, to break down rebellions or seditious factions, in one part of the Union, which have the slightest colour of right or equity to support their demands, you at once give offence to the same class of people, in every other quarter, who imagine that they may have claims of like character and will say to themselves, if we do not make common cause and assist with our might, our unjustly oppressed fellow-citizens, should we chance at any future day to be similarly situated, with what face, can we crave their assistance, when we refuse them ours. Such would be the language of that class of people and they would not want for daring and bold leaders who would place themselves at the head of the insurgents and lead them to commit the most flagrant outrages upon the quiet and well-behaved part of the community who should interpose to silence them. The safest and most effective mode of treating those discontented mortals is to remove the cause of dissatisfaction. For if you do not quench the fire the kettle will boil over.

If then the majority of the people of the Union see that they are injuring a large and fearful minority by a continuation of the tariff laws, would it not be more polite and more humane to repeal those that they plainly discovered were offensive and thereby preserve the harmony of the Union, than by a cruel contumacy, to urge the discontented to take up arms in support of that which they conceived to be their right. We do not now pretend to judge between the parties contending to the tariff, but we do really think in all governmental questions it would be more prudent and politic that the interests of a small majority should not be advanced to the great detriment of the minority, who not content to bear the burthen, seem more inclined to submit to the doubtful chance of civil war. Nothing is more precarious than the event of a battle when the disparity is ever so great both in men and discipline. Even were that class of persons certain that they would be crushed, such is their temper that sooner than tamely submit to what they thought was oppression they would boldly and fearlessly, put themselves into the jaws of destruction and die willingly in the defence of their rights.

Many and various are the causes which breed sedition and rebellion, and not the slightest should be neglected, for from a single spark a whole city is sometimes destroyed. When once the turbulent spirit of the populace is excited, no task is more difficult and dangerous than the attempt to allay it. How imprudently do we see some of the members of the National legislature uttering language of defiance which must be considered a reproach upon their reputation by wise men, and such conduct too is eminently calculated to awaken discontent among the people who but for such inflammatory speeches might have remained dormant, and in the lapse of time have entirely forgotten the subject of it. We must lament to discover that want of cordiality among the members of that body coming from different parts of the Union, which will be sure in season, to engender discontent which will unavoidably extend itself to their constituents. Such men think no doubt, that they are doing a service to their country by exciting disgusts in

the bosoms of the people of one part of the Union against those of the other, all growing out of the coldness which the members of the N. and East evince towards the members of the South and West. It is well known if the political opinions of the members from the South differ from those of the North, that, that alone is sufficient to awaken the jealousy of the constituents of each. And it is equally well known that if they treat each other with disrespect and contempt, it must engender hostile feelings among the mass of their constituents, which they scarcely ever fail to detail most minutely, and to dwell upon the conduct of others towards them, hoping thereby to awaken the sympathies of those, from whom they are courting popular favour and by this means calculate to render their election secure.

We should endeavour, in order to root out sedition, to disseminate education, its antidote as universally as possible. How beneficial in that way would be the establishment of schools in every state of the Union under the patronage of the State Governments. Those who have the welfare of their country always at the bottom of their hearts and have determined to devote their lives to its service should never cease to lend their interests and warmest exertions to forward the establishment of such noble institutions. Their glorious efforts have been pointed out clearly by all the patriots of the land, who have strongly recommended an attentive consideration of the subject to the people of the United States. Some persons, in opposition to this scheme of general mental improvement, have gone so far as to contend that the more profound ignorance, in which the common citizen was buried, the more stable and lasting would be the liberties of our Republic. We will not enter into a discussion with such, but should strongly suspect that their only object, in wishing to behold the prevalence and reign of ignorance, was a design upon their independence when they had not sufficient light and discernment to penetrate the nature of their encroachments upon their rights. Education is the diamond beam which irradiates the mind of man, and no opportunity should be lost by those who have felt its benign influence to impart it to others, more especially when they manifest an ardent inclination to be initiated into its secrets. In short we know of nothing more effectual to preserve the virtue and morals of the people, than a due knowledge of the spirit of the institutions by which they are ruled and the happiness and quiet which each individual would enjoy—should he persevere in the strict observance of the regulations of the body politic. It is ignorance which makes one class of the citizens imagine that some measure adopted in the legislative councils is intended to deprive him of his honest subsistence and the enjoyment of his much boasted independence, and which incites him to stir up his neighbors to rebellion against what they mutually deem oppression, when possibly they are entirely mistaken as to the meaning and intent of what they complain. We should have fewer complaints from the people, and but seldom any inroad made upon their rights if their education received the attention which its importance demands.

Europe.—The State of this country is far from being perfectly settled yet. Disturbances, arising from the desire to see the ministers of Charles the 10th executed, continue in Paris; they threaten nothing, however, that will tend to endanger the stability of the existing state of things in France. The principle of non-intervention, it is said, rules every court in Europe. Talleyrand and Wellington are said to be making modifications of the treaties of Vienna and Paris made in 1814 and '15. Negotiations were in progress between the Prince of Orange and the provisional Governor of Brussels—the latter rejected the overtures of the former, and he in consequence thereof was, at the latest accounts, marching an army of twenty thousand against the people.

Spain is far from being tranquil; the ferment, which has been brooding for some-time, has at length broke out—the particulars of which we have not received.

It is rumoured that Ukraine, Red Russia, Poland and part of Livonia have revolted. The overthrow of the Feudal System is what they desire and is the only thing which will quiet them. The Berlin papers admit that there is a great ferment in Prussian Poland and that the Governor has taken strict measures to prevent its bursting out.

Through the politeness of Joseph McConaughy, Esq. we have been furnished with the following result of the census of Mecklenburg county, viz:

WHITES.	
Males,	6,440
Females,	6,251
SLAVES.	
Males,	3,527
Females,	3,517
FREE COLOURED.	
Males,	80
Females,	58
Total number of inhabitants,	20,076
do. do. in 1820,	19,395
Increase since 1820,	681.

There are 2 white persons, included in the above who are deaf and dumb, 7 who are blind and 61 Aliens. There is one coloured person included in the above who is deaf and dumb and 8 who are blind.

A DIARY.

The legislature of South Carolina is now in session. The message of his excellency, Gov. Miller, is said to be a masterly production; we have not seen it. Henry L. Pinckney the able and talented editor of the Charleston Mercury, was elected speaker of the lower house by a very handsome majority over Mr. Dunkin, and Mr. Speer his opponents. Henry Dees was elected speaker of the Senate.

Great preparations are making, in New-York to celebrate the late French Revolution. The Courier says it bids fair to be one of the greatest displays got up in that city for many years.

Three thousand dollars have been appropriated by the Trustees of Franklin College, Geo. to purchase mathematical and other instruments.

Judge Burnet will not be a candidate for Senator from Ohio at the next election. He begins to find that the people of Ohio will not sustain him in his secret charges, &c.

The system of separate confinement adopted in the new Penitentiary in Philadelphia is said to answer a very good purpose. An entire reformation in many cases has been the result. When shall we have a Penitentiary in North Carolina?

A Cherokee was recently arraigned in Georgia for the murder of another Cherokee, said to have been committed in Hall county, the counsel for the prisoner objected to the jurisdiction of the court, but the plea was over-ruled.

The Cotton crops of Louisiana and Mississippi are larger than was ever known. "The yield" is said to be 400 lbs. clean cotton out of every 1350 lbs. in seed.

The legislature of Vermont has returned to the general ticket system of electing members to Congress, by repealing an act passed in 1828 which divided the state into districts for that purpose.

The committee on Banks in the legislature of Georgia have been instructed to report upon the expediency of instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the renewal of the Charter of the U. States Bank.

Imprisonment for debt has been abolished by the legislature of Vermont. May each state in the Union follow so Philanthropic an example.

Shirt collars and ruffles—(price 3 cent) are worn by the Dandies of New-York. They last one day and for this time look as well as linen. They would sell readily here if we may judge from the appearance of some of our good people of a Sunday morning.

John M. Patton, Esq. has been elected to Congress from Virginia, Vice Hon. P. P. Barbour appointed Judge.

The trial of Joseph J. Knapp as an accessory to the murder of Joseph White of Salem has just terminated. He has been found guilty.

In Niles' Register we see a contradiction of the assertion that Gen. Washington ever was a Marshall of France.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. HUMAN LIFE.

How short, how transient is the life of man,
Such is his fate, or the Creator's plan;—
A passing cloud is he, a fading flower,
A mere vain shadow, insect of an hour;
An airy bubble, floating on the stream
Of ever rolling time, an empty dream:
Yet even this short life, how sad and vain,
How fill'd with guilt and folly, woe, and pain!
What care, what striving occupies each hour,
With busy mortals, bent on wealth and power!
Or still more vain, and yet more hopeless race,
Engag'd in fame or pleasure's phantom chase.
Fame—empty phantom, bubble light as air;
Yet what for this will erring mortals dare!
And pleasure, gilded unsubstantial thing,
Of all our cares, and fears, and hopes, the spring;
Which every moment still we think to clasp,
But which eternally eludes our grasp:
Yet in the chase of these poor vanities,
Even sad experience cannot make us wise;
The promise-land is ever in our view,
Some phantom still, with ardor, we pursue;
Hope still points forward to some flowery plain,
Where lies a sure reward for all our pain;
But as we near approach the fairy ground,
The clouds of care and sorrow gather round;
And all the flowery prospect, once so fair,
Dissolves to mist, or vanishes in air:
Instead of fragrant plants and rosy beds,
We find sharp thorny breaks, and poisonous weeds:

Yet, not thus cur'd, we turn our eyes again
To some fair phantom, just as void and vain;
Thus disappointment nips our every plan;
Thus ever restless is the mind of man;
Thro' thick and thin, and care and toil and strife,
We fluster down the rapid stream of life;
'Till death's stern summons lands us on that shore,
Where care, and toil, and striving are no more.
Folly and change are mark'd on things below,
Error, and emptiness, and various woe:
And often, noisy impudent pretence
Has been prefer'd to modesty and sense:
How oft the world, still headlong, vain, and blind,
Have spurn'd the generous heart, the feeling
Or genius sunk, nor longer stood erect,
Beneath the withering frowns of cold neglect;
Or doo'd to wander, homeless and forlorn,
Of fate the victim, and of pride the scorn;
Till mad with misery and oppression rare,

He plunged into the gulph of dark despair;
Where now he lies, with scarce a lonely ray
Of lingering hope, to light his dreary way;
But friendship's glow his pensive mind shall warm,
While man can feel, or truth has power to charm.

A. P.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. Ash Court House, Nov. 17th, 1830.

At a meeting of the members of the bar, and officers of Court, Ashe county, for the purpose of testifying their respect for the memory of their deceased friend and brother Elam Alphonso Erwin of Morganton, a member of the bar, and Clerk of the Superior Court of Burke. Mr. Saml. Hilman was called to the chair, and Jas. H. Norwood appointed Secretary—after some appropriate remarks from the chair, on motion of Mr. King, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the premature death of our friend and brother Elam Alphonso Erwin, a young gentleman who had just entered life with the fairest prospects, whose private worth and high sense of honour had endeared him to all his friends and acquaintances, and whose talents and acquirements must have insured him success in his professional pursuits.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the afflicted friends and relatives of the deceased in this truly melancholy visitation of Divine providence.

Resolved, That in testimony of the high estimation in which we hold the virtues and character of the deceased, we will go into mourning for the space of thirty days by wearing crape on the left arm.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted by the Chairman to the father of the deceased in Burke county, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Editors of the Salisbury and Rutherfordton papers for publication.

SAML. HILMAN, Chairman.
JAMES H. NORWOOD, Secretary.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Bible Cause in Western Carolina.

As the time allotted for the accomplishment of the Bible Enterprise, draws towards a close, we are gratified to perceive, that its friends are increasing their efforts to effect its completion. Not to mention what has already been done, or is now doing, in distant sections of the Union—our near neighbour Virginia exhibits a noble example of zeal in this great and good work, 28 counties in that State are supplied, and the work is far advanced in a great many other counties, 34 agents are at this time daily employed in distributing the Oracles of God among the destitute within its bounds, and the friends of the Bible there express increasing confidence, that all the destitute families in Virginia, will be supplied by May 1831.

The good work is steadily and rapidly advancing in N. Carolina. Our late information, however, is chiefly limited to the Western and Middle sections of the State. In this region, 4 counties are supplied, viz:—Iredell, Surry, Rowan and Cabarrus. In Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Caswell, Granville, Wake, Franklin, Nash, Halifax, Northampton, and in several more Eastern counties, the supply is, we believe, completed. Great progress has been made in many other counties in different parts of the state. An agent has recently distributed 480 Bibles in Wilkes, but that county will require four or five hundred more books. Another agent has just distributed about 500 Bibles in Stokes, that county will also require several hundred more books. Very recently a Bible Society was formed in Montgomery, seven hundred Bibles ordered, and other measures adopted to effect its speedy supply. A Bible Society has also just been formed in Anson, seven hundred and fifty Bibles ordered and arrangements made to secure the accomplishment of the work in that county.

Orange, Guilford, Clatham, Moore, Davidson, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Rutherford, Burke, Ashe, Buncombe, Haywood, Macon, and many counties farther East, are making exertions to supply their own wants. In Orange, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Rutherford, and a few others, the work is far advanced, and we hope it will soon be completed.

Rowan Bible Society has made great progress in redeeming its pledge to raise one thousand dollars, seven hundred and fifty dollars has been subscribed, and nearly all of this sum has been collected since last March; strong expectations are entertained that this Society will fully redeem its generous pledge. Granville Bible Society is also in a fair way to redeem its pledge to raise two thousand dollars. Iredell B. S. has fully redeemed its pledge to supply a neighboring county; and has just written for two thousand Bibles to aid in supplying the neighboring counties. We understand there is to be a general meeting in Mecklenburg, early in December, to raise funds for the Bible cause. It is expected, something will be done, worthy of the occasion, and worthy of that county. Cabarrus having supplied its own wants, discovers a readiness to extend friendly assistance to the destitute in other places. Some ten dollar subscriptions have been obtained in nearly all the Western counties. In one county, which had previously supplied its own Biblical wants, about 30 ten dollar donations have been made, to assist in furnishing the destitute in another county with the bread of life. In a few instances, individuals have given still larger sums, some as high as 20 and 25 dollars.

The Rev. Messrs. Dowd, Gould and Gay, Agents of the Parent Institution are about to re-commence their operations in the Eastern counties. Vigorous and persevering efforts will be made to finish the work of supply in this State, by May 1831. Now the zeal, the liberality, and successful efforts which we have briefly noticed, are truly encouraging. They seem to afford a substantial ground to believe, that all our families will soon possess the inestimable treasure, a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

But there is another view of this subject, to which we must advert for a few moments. From the last Report of the American Bible Society, we learn, that 18392 Bibles were sent to this State, during the year which ended in May, a greater number than was sent to any other State in the Union. Of these 11800 were donations, valued in New York at \$3197.63. Our payments during the same period were only \$2511.40. We have not at hand the means of ascertaining precisely the number of Bibles sent to N. Carolina since the publication of the last Report of the Parent Society; but we apprehend that the number which has actually been received, or

very recently ordered, cannot be much less than the amount. But all the money received from this State, during the same period is acknowledged in the Monthly Extracts up to November, amount only to \$3547.75.

From the statements, it appears that we have received nearly thirty thousand Bibles since the commencement of the "Bible effort" in May 1829. During the same period, all our payments and donations have not little exceeded five thousand dollars. And of this sum, one thousand dollars was given by a benevolent individual in Richmond county. Hence it is evident, there must be far more liberality generally among the friends of the Bible throughout N. Carolina, or we shall be greatly indebted to the benevolence and generosity of persons at a distance, for the means of placing the word of God in all our destitute families. Friends of the Bible in North Carolina, is it right for us to do so little towards supplying our own wants whilst others are doing so much for us? It is not now to be determined, whether all our destitute families shall be furnished with the Holy Scriptures. That important question has been answered by the arrival of nearly thirty thousand Bibles. The only question for us now to answer, is, whether we will have the pleasure and the honor of putting forth our vigorous efforts in the Bible cause, or whether we will remain comparatively inactive, and uninterested whilst others sustain the principal expense, perform the chief labor, and receive proportionable rewards.

G. P. S. Since the above article was written, the Rowan Bible Society has passed the following resolution, viz: "Resolved that this Society will be responsible to the American Bible Society for the value of 700 Bibles of the following description, viz:—200 at the price of 70 cents, 300 at 55 cents, and 300 at 50 cents;" for the purpose of assisting in supplying Randolph county with the Holy Scriptures.

The man who thinks he says a smart thing in calling us "hireling Editors" and all that sort of matter, is welcome to all the self inflated complacency, with which a blockhead supposes he has vindicated himself from the charge of utter ideocy, by repeating a word that somebody one degree nearer to common sense than himself, has copied from a political sany. A man of common intellect and respectability who should call us "hireling", we would answer. We would tell him that we are hirelings, and that in our opinion, and that of those better qualified to judge, we are rather scantily paid for our "hire,"—that we should not deem ourselves overpaid if some hundred or two more subscribers should give us three dollars per annum a piece. That we are hirelings, because like every body else, we take pay for our services. We ask guid pro quo like all others who publish news papers; but to the brainless calumniators, who having had the mystery of penmanship snip battered into their shallow capacities, have taken it into their heads that they can make a man care for their senseless boobyism, we do not write. We associate with men—not with them.

Camden Jour.

Apprecial.

Married, on Thursday, 18th ult. at the seat of Mr. Murphy near Morganton, by the Rev. Jno. Silliman, Mr. Jno. S. Carson of Iredell County, to Miss Amanda R. Flemming of the above place.

In this county, on the 18th ult. by Adam Roseman, Esq. Mr. William Troutman to Miss Sarah Stirewalt.

DIED.

At Messrs. Avery and Carson's gold mine, near Rutherfordton, on Saturday morning the 29th ult. Mr. Michael Baker, late of Cabarrus county in this State, aged about 25 years. Mr. B. had been for some time engaged in superintending the operations of this mine, until within a few days previous to his decease—when he was confined by a trifling indisposition. On the morning of his decease, he sent for his physician, who when he arrived at the house found his patient lying in bed with his head raised on his hand, and immediately entered into gay and cheerful conversation. While he lay in this position, the attention of the physician being diverted, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and before any relief could be offered, he expired.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, Dec. 4.—Cotton in seed, 52, clean 8, flour 54 to 44, corn 50 to 55, beef 3 to 3 1/2, bacon 10, molasses 60, lard 10, salt 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, sugar 10 a 12, coffee 12 to 18, flaxseed 60 to 70, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 8 to 10, feathers 25, beans 18 to 20, oats 23 to 30, pork 4 to 4 1/2 wheat 70 to 75.

South Carolina Bank bills 1 1/2 cts. dis. Georgia do 2 1/2.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24.—Cotton 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; bacon 9 a 10, apple brandy 40, corn 55 a 60, flaxseed 1.05 a 1.10, flour, new 4 1/2 a 5, molasses 35 a 40, sugar 8 1/2 a 11, salt 75 a 80, whiskey 37 1/2, wheat 80 a 85.

Camden, Nov. 27.—Cotton 9 a 10 1/2, flour 55, out of the wagons, Camden Mills. 57 50, wheat 51-8, corn 75, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 50 a 62 1/2, bacon 12 1/2.

Cheraw, Nov. 25.—Cotton 9 a 10 flour, 5 1/2 a 6 1/2, corn 62 1/2 a 75, brandy peach 4 1/2 a 50, do apple 50.

The Establishment of the N. Carolina Journal is for Sale.

THIS Office is well found in all the materials and furniture necessary for conducting a Newspaper. It has two good Presses; and besides the Type in common use, it has a quantity of Ornamental Job and other type, entirely new. The patronage of the Journal is respectable, and might be much extended. To a competent person, who would devote a portion of his time and talents to the management of this establishment, it holds out fair prospects of handsome remuneration. Persons disposed to purchase, will apply to the Editor for terms, which will be liberal and accommodating. Editors with whom we exchange, will confer an obligation upon us, by the insertion of this notice, in their respective papers a few times. Fayetteville, Oct. 27th.

Salisbury Female Academy.

THE first Session of 1831, will commence on Monday, Jan. 10.

The subjects of study will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and the use of the Globes, History, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, Belles Lettres and Astronomy.

The subscribers will be assisted by Miss Emma and Eliza Baker. Additional instructors will be employed, should the increase of the School render it necessary.

The year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. The terms will be

FOR THE JUNIOR CLASS,
Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, 38 per session.

SECOND CLASS,
The above with Grammar and Geography, 10
Any or all of the remaining studies in addition, 12 50
Vocal and Instrumental Music, 25
Drawing and Painting, 15
GEO. L. BAKER, 3153

December 1st, 1830.
If a sufficient number of young Ladies to employ himself and daughters should not be entered, the principal will take a few small boys, to be educated with his own, by his eldest son, under his immediate superintendence. G. L. B.

PROPOSALS

For publishing at York Court House S. C. A WEEKLY PAPER TO BE CALLED

The Yorkville Banner.

"Millions for defence—but not a cent for tribute."

The Yorkville Banner will have for its object the dissemination of political information, and the advancement of moral, scientific and literary knowledge. To please the fancy and the judgment—to blend the "useful with the sweet;" and, in a word, to combine whatever can improve, instruct and amuse our readers, shall be our aim—unceasing and unwavering. Opinions, honestly entertained shall be fearlessly expressed; and we shall examine every measure that comes before our readers, with that boldness and impartiality which our duty to their interests requires: Public opinion gives to a Press its power and efficiency:—Hence we will ever be proud to respond to it, so far as we can, consistently with independence of sentiment and the principles of our belief. Our course, independent, throughout, shall be characterized by liberal enquiry and free discussion. The opinions of those who may differ from us, shall be treated with all that decorum and respect which they demand.

Religion and morality promote and protect the true interests of society: Hence we will ever be ready to aid their cause, and give to them our warmest, steadiest and most cordial support.

Literature and science will not be neglected; and it will be our especial endeavor to throw light upon those great political questions, which arise from the nature and operation of our government.

Believing that the Constitution of the United States, framed in a spirit of mutual concession, and penned with all that prudence and circumspection, which the greatness and importance of the subject demanded, has been perverted from its legitimate purposes, and made an instrument of legislation, partial, unjust and tyrannical, we shall deem it our duty to resist (if notwith ability, at least with zeal) every encroachment of the General Government upon the sovereignty of the States, as injurious in their character, and destructive in their tendency.

"Millions for Defence—not a cent for Tribute," is a sentiment truly in accordance with the liberal spirit of our Institutions.

We will support the doctrines of no party, or sect, in politics, further than we believe them to be legitimate in purpose, and beneficial in effect. At the same time, we would distinctly announce that our course shall be uniformly the same; for consistency in politics, as well as morality, we consider the grand criterion of purity of motive.

Finally: We would observe, that it will be our earnest endeavor to render this paper useful to every class in society—promoting their interests guarding their rights—detailing the important information of the day—and pointing out those grand principles in morality and science, which contribute so much to the happiness and prosperity of society.

ROBERT L. PEGUES,
THOMAS W. PEGUES.

A person, well qualified, will be employed to take charge of the Editorial department.

TERMS.

The Yorkville Banner will be published (weekly) at York Court House, on a superroyal sheet, with handsome type, commencing as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured; at \$2 50 per annum, payable in advance; \$3 if paid within six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year; and no subscriptions will be received for less than one year.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square, for the first insertion and twenty-five cents for each continuation.

* Any person obtaining eight solvent subscribers shall be entitled to a ninth copy, gratis, for one year.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid. Oct. 22.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers of Cabarrus county, North Carolina, under the firm of S. F. Galloway & Co. was dissolved the 1st day of July, by mutual consent.

Signed,
FOLGER & LANE,
SAML. F. GELSTON,
Nov. 2nd, Aug. 22, 1830. 3150

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.
PERSONS AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION.
THE many impositions which an attempt to make in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, have caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will, in future, be given to applications from persons who are not Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are recommended for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof, it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War.
J. L. EDWARDS,
First Clerk Pension Office.
WILLIAM GORDON,
First Clerk Bounty Land Office.

State of North Carolina, In Equity.

CABARRUS COUNTY.
D. STORKE vs. Franklin Alexander, Ori. ginal Bill. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear and answer at the next term of our Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1831; or judgment pro confesso will be had according to complainant's demand. Witness, P. B. Barringer, Clerk of the Court of Equity for Cabarrus county, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept. 1830. 6133
P. B. BARRINGER, c. c.

Rowan County, Superior Court of Law.

MARY CHAMBERS vs. Henry Chambers, Petition for divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made 3 months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Rowan county, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, H. Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830. 3m157
H. GILES, c. c.

State of North Carolina, Superior Court of Law.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.
BENJ. SHIVER and wife vs. Joanna Hardy, Drusilla, Christiana, Alex. Rebecca, Hiram, Reuben and Thomas Hardy: Petition for Partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Reuben and Thomas Hardy are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, B. D. Rounsaville, Clerk of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830. 6141
B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, c. c.

New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening of their Store in Statesville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods, consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for CASH, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as low for CASH as goods of the same quality can be purchased any where in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, hear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.
N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C.
Sept. 7th, 1830. 6m150

House and Lots for Sale IN HUNTSVILLE.

THE subscriber will sell or rent his house and lots in Huntsville, Surry county, at the shallow Ford of the Yadkin. The house is spacious, roomy and convenient. It has eight rooms, six fire places, and all the necessary out-houses, such as stables, barn, kitchen, &c. &c. with a very fine well on the lot. The above house will answer either for a tavern or dwelling house. If sold, the payments will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser or purchasers. A great bargain may be had in the sale of this property. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to Peter Clingman, Esq. of that place or to Col. Duggett, living near Huntsville or to myself not far from Salisbury. WM. F. STOCKTON.
November 12th, 1830. 4517

POETRY.

STANZAS.

One sight to the heart that hath perished,
One look to the cheek of the past;
One tear upon off I have cherished,
One lingering look—'tis the last!
And now from remembrance I banish
The hopes that my heart hath proved vain—
Ah! vanish dear memories, vanish!
Return not to thrill me again.

But to the soul's feelings closer
To that which is withered and dead,
And to its green beauty reposit
On the ruin whose glory hath fled;
Then to hope and to joys that have faded,
And to the dear memory cling,
And over the fair prospects bath shaded
By the green and the vividness of Spring.

The cloud that each moment is bright'ning
With the light that so soon fades away,
Is the darkest in heaven when the lightning
Flash ceases on its surface to play;
Thus the heart, when one bright dream each
Minute
Springs up with two dealing a light,
With the gloom of the tempest within it
And is shrouded the darkest in night.

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

Speed the plough! O, speed the plough!
The sun is up, the time is now,
Drive on, my boys, God speed the plough.
Now the green blade, peeping low
From the fast dissolving snow,
Tells the gladdened farmer how
Heaven's aid can speed the plough.
Harvest home! O, hear the sound,
And each joyful tale go round;
The proud lord might envy now
The merry man who guides the plough.
The merchant's gold, the miser's hoard,
The sailor's helm, the soldier's sword,
The fox's affected air, must bow
To the rattling loom and gliding plough.

NEW STORE AND Wagon Yard BY DAVID CLAYTON.

THE subscriber offers to his friends and the public, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, viz:

Blue, Black, Brown and Drab Cloths,
Cassimeres and Cassinets,
Fine London Duff Blankets and coarse blankets for Negroes and Saddles,
Red and White Flannels,
Camblet and Plaid Cloaks, 3 4 to 6 4,
Washed Homespun and bleached Sheeting,
Duck, Mullin and Cotton Cambric,
Gloves.

A good assortment of high and low priced

Linens.

Ladies Stockings,

Men's gentlemen's whole and half Stockings,

A large assortment of Domestic and Silks,

Cotton Bagging,

Bail Hope and Twine,

Cloths for Wagon Covers,

Saddles, Bridles and Whips,

A large assortment of Hats from 2 to \$6,

Fine Fur Caps for gentlemen,

Writing paper and patent Medicines,

Hard Ware Crockery and Glass Ware,

Hoes, Axes and plough Mokes, Nails, Blacksmith's tools,

Salt, Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, Tea and Lard

Suets,

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey and Wine,

Mackerell, No. 1 and 2,

Flour by the barrel.

The Stock of Goods together with a great

many articles too numerous to mention are

offered for cash or country produce. I assure

my friends in the country that the goods are all

fresh and of good quality, my best endeavours

shall be to please and serve all who may favour

me with their custom. My North Carolina

friends and others are respectfully invited to

call and examine the quality of my goods and

their prices. I will buy Cotton and other pro-

duce and will give the Market price at all times.

I will also keep ready made Cloths on hand of

every description, and will make up cloth to

order at a short notice and in a neat and fash-

ionable style.

My Store and Dwelling is two doors above

Mr. F. W. Johnson's Store and Wagon Yard,

King Street. My Wagon Yard is a few doors

above my Store, in the centre of the Cotton

business, corner of King and Cannon Streets,

Mr. Flower's old stand. The Yard is in fine

order in every respect, having undergone com-

plete repair. The Yard is high, dry and large,

with a range of sheds 165 feet long with troughs

and racks; a pump of water; a new house

which is enclosed with a substantial fence.

Mr. Wiens will keep the house open for any

who may wish to have their diet prepared for

them. Corn, Oats and Hay kept on the pre-

mises.
DAVID CLAYTON.
Charleston, Oct. 27th, 1830. 418

State of North Carolina, Superior Court of Law, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

JOANNA HARTLY vs. Benj. Shaver and wife Eliza, Drusilla, Christena, Alex. Becca, Edith, Reuben and Thomas Hartly: Petition for Dower. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Reuben and Thomas Hartly are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte, witness, B. D. Rounsaville, Clerk of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830. 651
B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, c. c. c.

J. MURPHY,

Is now receiving and opening at his store in Salisbury a large and fresh supply of almost every kind of

GOODS.

suited to all seasons of the year, new style and patterns of the latest importations, selected by himself and son with much care in Philadelphia and New-York and bought wholly and entirely for cash. Purchasers and the public are invited to call and examine the assortment. As every inducement in the way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. Hopes that by unremitting exertions together with the assistance of attentive and careful store-keepers to merit a continuance of that patronage for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and deserving public.
Salisbury, Sept. 14, 1830. 3mt48

More Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase during the fall and winter a number of negroes, for which the most liberal prices will be given in cash. He will be found in Salisbury at all times by those who wish to call and see him. All letters addressed to him from a distance will be promptly attended to.
ROBERT HUIE.
Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1830. 431

Notice.

I will hire several valuable Negroes and rent a valuable Plantation lying on the York River, the former residence of Wm. C. Love, dec'd. on the 24th of December next; the hiring will take place on the premises. It is desirable to hire and rent to the same person in order that the Negroes may be kept together. The plantation in question, besides the uplands, already cleared, contains a large body of bottom land in a high state of cultivation. The Negroes are valuable and sufficient to work it to advantage. Messrs. William Chambers and William S. Macay will attend to the business as my agents.
D. F. CALDWELL, Guardian.
November 16th, 1830. 5149

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county Court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.
JAMES WISEMAN, { Ex'rs.
SAM'L HARGRAVE, }

August 13th, 1830. 331f
All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as an indulgence can be given.

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notices and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him before ten days before May Court.
A. TORRENCE
April 17th, 1830. 15

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them, and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time. Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,
HENRY A. CLINGAMON.
Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

Factorage & Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that the above Business is continued by them as usual, in CHARLESTON, upon Edmonston's Wharf, where they are prepared to attend to all business committed to their care, and for the transaction of which their services are now tendered to the public.

Messrs. SCOTT & BRANDON, of Cheraw, will attend to receiving and forwarding Produce or Merchandise consigned to or from our address, and will make advances on the same, or supply Goods when necessary.

CHAS. J. SHANNON will continue to act for us at Camden as heretofore.

H. W. CONNER & Co.
Charleston, 1st Nov. 1830. 651

N. B. Messrs. Wilson & Johnston will also receive and forward any thing directed to their care at Cheraw, for us. H. W. C. & Co.

Goods at Auction.

IN pursuance of an attachment, levied at the instance of George W. Kelsey & others on the estate of Nathan Moffit, and agreeably to a special order to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder before the Store in Lexington, formerly occupied by said Moffit all the GOODS in the said Store, comprising an assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware,
Crockery, China Ware
and a variety of other articles

The sale to commence on Monday the 20th of December next, and to continue from day to day until the whole stock is sold.

Conditions.—All sums under five dollars cash. Of five dollars and upwards six months credit. Bonds and approved security required.
THOMAS WARD, Sheriff.
November 20th, 1830. 3148

Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton Rags. Apply to
J. H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, August 14th 1830. 321f

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$3 50 per ream, a few reams at \$2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.
47

More New and Cheap GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY,

ARE now receiving and opening at their Store in Salisbury, a desirable stock of

New Style. Fancy and Staple GOODS.

suited to the Fall and Winter seasons, purchased in Philadelphia and New-York, of the latest Fall importation, which they will sell as low as an. GOODS can be had in this part of the country. They respectfully invite their customers and the public generally, to call and examine their assortment, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

All kinds of Merchandise produce will be taken in exchange for Goods.
N. B. H & L. have a lot back of their Store provided for the accommodation of persons riding to Town, with Hacks and Troughs convenient for hitching and feeding Horses.
Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1830. 441f

ATTENTION!



IN consequence of the day appointed for the meeting of the company of the Salisbury Light Infantry Blues coming on Christmas, they will parade on the first Saturday before Christmas being the 18th of Dec. 1830.

By order of the Captain,
J. H. HARDIE, Sec'y.
November 9th, 1830. 649

EBENEZER DICKSON,

Boot and Shoe Maker!

EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighborhood generally, that he has purchased out the Shoe making shop owned by Thomas Mull, Jr. and that he will carry on the business as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him. His work shall be elegantly and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured anywhere. His work shall not be excelled by any for neatness and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, merchant of this place for a supply of Northern seal leather of the first quality.
Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1830. 351f

Ten Dollar's Reward

REWARD for the subscriber, a negro woman named JUDE, who was placed on my farm in Rowan county, N. C. She is about 35 years of age, of the common color of negroes. She is stout, well built—of rather a silky countenance—thick lips, and has lost some of her teeth; she has likewise a severe long ways her right. Any person apprehending said negro, and lodging her in jail, so that I get her again, or delivering her at my residence in Cabarrus county, shall receive the above reward.
JONATHAN HARTSELL.
Nov. 8th, 1830. 431f

P. S. Any person purchasing negroes had better examine closely, since I am determined, if she has been kidnapped, to prosecute all concerned to the utmost extent of the law. I think it more than probable that she has gone towards Lincoln county or in that direction. J. H.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.
JAMES LAMAR.
October 16th, 1830. 421f

The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

State of North Carolina, Court of Equity,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

JAMES SMITH vs. Hy. Feazer: Petition for sale of real estate: In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte, witness, A. R. Caldwell, Clerk and Master in Equity of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830. 651
A. R. CALDWELL, c. c. c.

BLANK DEEDS.

Of every description, neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their fall supply of

GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap

Broadcloths, Groceries,
Cassimeres, Cutlery,
Cassinets, Queensware,
Hats, Domestic,
Shoes, Calicoes,
Saddlery, Silks, Sattins,
Stationery, Ribbons, &c.
Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830. 431f

TIN PLATE Workman WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages will be given to a first rate

TIN PLATE Workman

of steady and industrious habits, one who is accustomed to work on Tins & Machines.
DANIEL H. CRESS.
Salisbury, October, 1830. 411f

The Subscriber

WISHES to sell his Plantation, situated in the county of Mecklenburg, one mile south-east from Charlotte, containing about

Seven hundred Acres of LAND,

generally of good quality. A Gold Mine has recently been discovered upon the premises. For further particulars, apply to Dr. Samuel Henderson living on the plantation.
THOMAS I. POLK,
Summer Dist. S. C.
Nov. 5, 1830. 6160

Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 200 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises.
GILES FOSTER.
November 20th, 1830. 461f

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the newest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice. All kinds of Cutting of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style.
Salisbury, April 15th, 1833. 15

ROBERT H. BURTON, Esq.

Collector of the Catawba Navigation Company.

DEAR SIR:
IN pursuance of a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Catawba Navigation Company calling on the Stockholders in said Company for the fourth and fifth instalments on each and every share, you are hereby requested to apply to the Stockholders for the same.
ISAAC T. AVERY, President.
October 21st, 1830. 4148

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Groceries and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville April, 1st 1833. 11

Committed to Jail,

IN Concord, N. C. on Nov. the 17th, a negro boy by the name of BILL, about 24 years of age, dark complexion and 5 feet 6 inches high; said boy says he belongs to Maj. John Bolan of Richmond county in Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
WM. O. MAHAN, Jailor.
November 29th, 1830. 471f

The Farmers' & Planters' ALMANAC,

FOR

1831,

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Price, per dozen, 75 cents Single, 10 cents.
Nov. 16th, 1830. 43

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK WARRANTS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

New Fashion!

M. R. HORACE H. BEARD could respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and public generally, that he has just received the London Fall Fashions, by way of Philadelphia, which will enable him to cut and make garments after the latest and most approved style. He will continue to do work with the usual punctuality and neatness.

He has removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by Wade W. Hampton as a tailor shop, one door above Austin & Burns' drug Store.

N. B. Mr. Beard returns his most sincere thanks to those who have extended to him their patronage, while he has been in business and hopes by his unremitting attention to merit its continuance.
November 25th, 1830. 471f

Town Ordinances.

WHEREAS encroachments have been made from time to time, on the Public Squares of the town of Salisbury, by the erection of Fences, Piazzas, Porches, Platforms and other Buildings, by which the citizens have been inconvenienced; and whereas the subject was brought before the Town Commissioners at their last meeting: It was thereupon unanimously Ordered, that all fences and other encroachments, wherever found to exist, shall be removed by the first day of February next, in case of neglect, all persons so offending will be immediately proceeded against as the law directs. It was further Ordered, that no person shall be permitted to place any Boxes, Hubs, Barrels, Benches or other articles, by which the passages of the citizens may be obstructed, in the street or walks, under the penalty of \$2, for each and every such offence.

It was further Ordered, that the law respecting mad dogs, passed July the 9th last, shall be repealed, and the same is hereby repealed and of no further force.

It was further Ordered, by the Board, that the above Ordinances be published in the Western Carolinian and the York and Catawba Journals, 4 weeks in succession.
BENJAMIN AUSTIN, CPE.
Salisbury, Nov. 6th, 1830. 444

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in the House formerly occupied by Thomas Holton, as a Tavern: The House is on Main Street a few doors east of the Court-House, where he will carry on the above business more extensively than ever was done in this place.

The materials shall be of the first quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate to correspond with the times.

Orders, from a distance, for

Sideboards; Bureaus;

Dining, Breakfast, Card and

Ladies working Tables;

Secretaries, and working Desks;

Candle Stands, Wash Stands,

Bed-Steeds, &c.

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

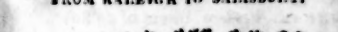
The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, and hopes he will merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.
July 14th, 1830. 321f

N. B. H. Woodson, returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes it will be continued.

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



STAGE FARE, \$5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle orsed drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronize him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Gorton's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7 P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.
June 14th, 1830. 231f

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

OCTOBER SESSION, 1830.